URBAN DISTRICT OF CHARLTON KINGS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1968

Medical Officer of Health

STEPHEN KNIGHT

M.B, B.S(Lond), M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P, D.P.H.

Lexham Lodge, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham.

Telephone: Cheltenham 25746/7

Surveyor & Public Health Inspector

DOUGLAS G. MASLING

M.A.P.H.I, M.R.S.H, A.F.S.

Certificated Public Health Inspector and Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
Incorporated Municipal Surveyor.

Telephone: Cheltenham 26614/5

Council Offices

Copt Elm Road, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham, Glos:

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1968

(As from June 1968)

Councillor: Mrs. E.L.F. Allpress (Chairman)

Councillors: A.J. Bower, G.W. Enoch, C.H. Gardner, G.H. Hollas, H.O.C. Millward, G.W. Mitchell, Mrs. M. Phillips, S.D. Rogers, Mrs. I. Stainton, V.G. Stanton, B.J. Ward.

STAFF

W. Court - Assistant Surveyor

H. Taylor - Pests Officer (Part Time)

URBAN DISTRICT OF CHARLTON KINGS

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1968

To The Chairman and Members of the Charlton Kings Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to submit the Annual Report for 1968 on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Urban District. The report is prepared as required by Circular 1/69 of the Department of Health and Social Security.

I am indebted again to Mr. D.G. Masling, the Surveyor and Public Health Inspector for the section of the report contributed by him.

The Registrar General's estimate of the population 9,990 shows an annual increase of 260 persons. The increase is not quite as large as in previous years.

There were 135 live births, as compared with 140 in the previous year, the Birth Rate 13.5 per 1,000 population being considerably below that for the County and Country as a whole.

119 people died during the year; the Death Rate 11.9 deaths per 1,000 population is in line with the average for the country as a whole. Four infants died in the first year of life, thus the infantile mortality is at the rate of 30 such deaths per 1,000 live births. This average is high but owing to the small numbers involved marked annual variations do occur.

. The incidence of all forms of infectious disease was extremely low due, in no small measure, to the success of schemes for immunisation and vaccination. Parents readily make use of the facilities available and nearly every child is protected against common infectious diseases.

Although only one case of food poisoning was notified and although the current Regulations on food hygiene in premises and vehicles have gone a long way to improve food handling and storage standards, problems do arise because of incorrect storage and stock rotation of highly perishable products in food establishments. Manufacturers of meat pies, sausages, dairy products etc; have a responsibility to produce clean and wholesome food. Retailers have a like responsibility to ensure that these products are stored correctly and above all that a proper system of stock rotation is applied.

In the absence of an acceptable method of date stamping the consumer public should endeavour to shop at premises where these principles can be seen to be applied. The health risks in selling or keeping for sale outdated, and sometimes mouldy, foodstuffs are serious and inexcusable.

I am grateful for this opportunity to express my sincere thanks to members of the Council for their continued support and to my colleagues for their ready co-operation during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN KNIGHT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

CHARLTON KINGS URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	3 , 3 99)
Registrar-General's estimate of mid year population (including members of the Armed Forces)	9,990)
Number of Inhabited Houses (end 1968)	3,371	L
Rateable Value (at 31.12.68)	£357,928	3
Sum represented by a penny rate	£1,359)

VITAL STATISTICS

These statistics give particulars of the births and deaths in the Urban District.

MOTHERS & INFANTS

1.	LIVE F Number		Legitimate :		Total 126 9 135	Male 57 5 62	Female 69 4 73
	Area C	omparabi.	1,000 of the plity Factor (Badjusted Birth Nation	irths) h Rate to	13.5 1.03 0.82	442 ¹	
2.	ILLEGI	TIMATE L	IVE BIRTHS (pe	r cent of to ve Births)	7%		
3.	STILL Number	BIRTHS	Legitimate	e Total	11.	Male	Female 1
4.	(live	and stil	te per 1,000 to 1) Births		7 142		
5.		r DEATHS	STEED DEREITS		Total	Male	Female
	(1)	Number:	f infants unde Legitimate Illegitimate	r l year	4	4 - 4	- - - -
	(ii)	Neo-nata	l Deaths under	4 weeks	Total	Male	Female
			Legitimate Illegitimate	Total	3 - 3	3 - 3	
	(iii)	infants Number:	o-natal Deaths under 1 week Legitimate Illegitimate	of	2 - 2	2 - 2	- ×

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA Cont'd

6.	INFANT MORTALITY RATES
	Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births 30
.:	Legitimate " " Legitimate live births 32
	Illegitimate " " Illegitimate live births Nil
. 7.	NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks
•	per 1,000 total live births) 22
. 8.	EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 1 week
	per 1,000 total live
	births) 15
9•	PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE(Still births and deaths under
	1 week combined per 1,000
	totel live & still births) 22.
- 10:	MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)
	Number of Deaths None
	Rate per 1,000 total live and still births Nil
	"Trace here 1,000 coor mile and some printing".
11.	DEATHS Total Male Female
	Number 119 58 61
	Death Rate per 1,000 of the population = 11.9
	Area Comparability Factors (Deaths) = 0.94
	Ratio of local adjusted Death Rate to) = 0.94
	National Rate)

CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of death in the following table are classified under the Abbreviated List B of International Statistical Classifications:-

•		:	Male	Female
в 19 (1)	Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach		1	 je
B 19 (2)	Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus		2	2
в 19 (6)	Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.,		5	2
B 23	Anaemias			2
в 46 (4)	Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.,		-	1
В 26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease		2	-
В 28	Ischaemic Heart Disease		12	15
B 29	Other forms of Heart Disease	•	4	9
B 30	Cerebrovascular Disease		- 9	16
B 46 (5)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System		1	3 1 5
B 31	Influenza		1	1
B 32	Penumonia		_	5
B 33 (1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema		3	2 _
В 46 (6)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System .		, T	T.
B 34	Peptic Ulcer		<u> </u>	-
B 36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia		7	-
в 46 (7)	Other Diseases of Digestive System		_ 1	1
B 38	Nephritis and Nephrosis			-1.
B 46 (8)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System		1 2	
B 43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour etc., Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality		1	
B 44	Motor Vehicle Accidents		1	_
BE 47 BE 48	All other Accidents		1	_
BE 50	All other External Causes		į	_
	TILL CONOL DAYOUTEL CHAPOD		7	
	TOTAL		58	61

Death Rates from Cancer per 1,000 population:-

gas sign		d & Wales	Charlton	Kings U.D.C.
Carlo de la Branca de la Carlo	Male	Female	Male	Female
Cancer of the Lung Other Cancer	1.011	0.197 1.866	0.2	0.2

There was no undue mortality from cancer of the lungs or from other forms of cancer. The local death rate from this cause being below the national average.

BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES IN THE DISTRICT FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS

· · · · · ·		1965			
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)	12.4	17.93	16.9	14.4	13.5
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)	10.3	12.29	10.9	10.9	. 11.9
Infantile Mortality Rate (per					
1,000 live births) (Deaths of				•	
infants under 1 year)	NIL	37.74	12.6	36	30
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per			*** *****	· ···	
1,000 live births) (Deaths of					
infants under 1 month)	NIL .	31.45	6.3.	21	22
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·					

COMPARISON WITH THE BIRTH, DEATH AND INFANTILE MORTALITY RATES FOR ENGLAND AND WALES ETC., FOR 1968

4 · · ·	England & Wales	County of Glos.	Charlton Kings U.D.C.
Live Birth Rate	16.9	17.4	13.5
Still Birth Rate (per 1,000 total	•		
Live and Still Births)	J4.3	11.8	7
Infantile Mortality Rate (per			
1,000 Live Births - deaths			
of Infants under 1 year)	18.0	14.5	30
Neonatal Mortality Rate (per			
1,000 Live Births - deaths	70.7		
of Infants under 1 month)	12.3	10.1	22
Perinatal Mortality Rate (per			
1,000 Live & Still births -Still			
births & Infants Deaths under one	25.0	20.3 %	22
week	29.0	2000	take here
Death Rate(per 1,000 population)	11.9	10.4	111.9
			1 2 3

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTION AND OTHER DISEASES

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1968 (excluding Tuberculosis)

	Und	ler							25 a	nd	Age			
	1 y	ear	1 -	4	5 -	- 14	15 -	· 24	over	•	unkr	own		tal
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F
Scarlet Fever		-	-					-	-		-	(***	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	***	_			-	-	-	· [-	_	.,	-
Poliomyelitis, paralytic,														
non-paralytic		_				_	***	-	-	•••	-	_		-
Measles	1		7	7	6	3		1			2		16	11
Diphtheria	~	-	-	_	-	ж <u>—</u>	-	-	_	-	_	-		-
Dysentery	-	-	-	_	-	-		-	-	-	-		-	-
Meningococcal infection		-	-		-	_	_	-	_			***	-	_
	Uno	ler							65 a	nd				
With the second	5 5	rears	5 -	14	15	-44	45 -	. 64	over				To	tal
	M.		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			M.	F.
Pnuemonia		-	-		-	_	_	_	_	-			-	_
Encephalitis, infectious	-	-			_	_		-	-	-			-	
Erysipelas		-		-	-	-	-	-	-	-				
Puerperal Pyrexia		_				1	-	-	-	-	1		-	1

Scarlet Fever

Diphtheria

Whooping Cough

Measles

Poliomyelitis

Food Poisoning

Dysent ery

No cases of Scarlet Fever was notified this year

The District has been free of Diphtheria since 1944

No cases were notified; vaccination against Whooping Cough has proved most successful

There were 27 notifications. It is expected that epidemics of the disease will be much smaller as the newly instituted vaccination against the disease has been so well received.

No case occurred. Vaccination against this disease needs to be maintained

A case of food poisoning occurred but was associated with an outbreak in a neighbouring area

No cases were notified

(a) Food Poisoning Notifications (Corrected) as Returned to Registrar General

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
	64	1	_	1
(b) CASES OTHER	WISE ASCERTAINED			NIL
(c) SYMPTOMLESS	EXCRETERS	. 100 ap		NIL
(d) FATAL CASES			er e e	NIL
d at the state of				4-
AGENT	No. of Outbreaks	5.	No. of Cases	Total
-	red had	***		No.of Cases

Notified

Otherwise

Ascertained

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION 1968

Other

Outbreaks

Immunisation against Diphtheria during 1968 was as follows:-

Family

Outbreaks

Agent not identified

Age at 31.12.68 i.e.born in year	Under 1 yr. 1968	1 yr.	2 - 4 yrs. 1964-66	5 - 16 yrs. 1952 - 63	Total
Primary Immunisation	on 56	100	3	2	161

A triple vaccine is used giving protection against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. In order to obtain maximum protection three injections are given spaced out from four months, six months and one year of age. Against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus, vaccination and immunisation is readily accepted for nearly every child.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

The following table sets out the details of the records of vaccination received during the year:-

	<u>Under 1 yr.</u> 1968	1 yr. 1967	2 - 4 yrs. 1964 - 66	5 - U _t yrs. 1954 - 63	Total
VACCINATION	1	45	36	6	88

The response represents over 50% of children being vaccinated against Smallpox which compares favourably with the responses in other areas.

TUBERCULOSIS

NEW CASES

	Children 0 - 4 yrs.	<u>5 - 14 yrs.</u>	All persons
Respiratory	-	-	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	- • • • •	-
Other forms	-	-	

Total: NIL

Deaths

	Male	Female
Respiratory	-	-
Meninges and C.N.S. Other forms	-	-

Tuberculosis Register

The number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1968 was as follows:-

	Pulmonary	No	on-pulmonary	a transfer	All forms
Male	Female : To	tal Male	Female	Total	Total
7	7 1	<u>,</u> -	_	_ `	14

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS 1960

The case of Food Poisoning was associated with an outbreak in a neighbouring area.

The Food Hygiene regulations require that clean food should be dealt with by clean persons in clean premises, using clean equipment.

Food shops and similar establishments are inspected regularly to ensure that the food is wholesome and the premises comply with requirements.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 and 1951

Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention

These Acts give the local authority powers for the compulsory removal of aged and sick people in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other people. The compulsory powers were not used during the year but a number of old people living alone and in failing health have been visited from time to time. A little regular help often enables them to carry on living in their own homes and prevents insanitary conditions arising. This assistance is usually given by the Home Help Service.

An Old People's Welfare Committee operates in the District. The Committee helps to co-ordinate local services both voluntary and statutory for the elderly and members act as visitors in their area. Mrs R. Coleridge is the Hon. Secretary of Charlton Kings Urban District Council Old People's Welfare Committee.

The Old People's Clubs are most useful, they look after their members and report instances in which help is required.

GENERAL PROVISIONS FOR HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Facilities

Samples taken under the Public Health Acts are sent for bacteriological analysis to the Public Health Laboratory at Gloucester Royal Infirmary. The laboratory is part of the Public Health Laboratory Service of the Department of Health and Social Security and no charge is made for making use of its services.

Chemical examination of specimens is undertaken by the City Analyst, Worcester.

Home Help Service

This Service is organised by the County Council and the charge for the services of a Home Help is 6/6d per hour. The charge may, however, be reduced in accordance with the Council's scale of assessment for contribution to the cost of the service. The actual amount of the cost to be refunded by each householder will be assessed by the Organiser on receipt of the appropriate form giving details of income and expense.

An extensive service of domestic help is available. It may be given where such help is essential due to old age or infirmity, tuberculosis, convalescence, home confinements and for families where young children are temporarily deprived of their parents.

Appeals for assistance from the Home Help Service should be made to:-Mrs J.Williams, Area Home Help Organiser, Divisional Health Office, Council Offices, Copt Elm Road, Charlton Kings. Telephone No:- Cheltenham 25746 and 25747.

Nursing in the Home

The area is covered by the District Nursing Association under the control of the Health Committee of the County Council.

The District Nurse is:-

Mrs I.H.Williamson, Goscar, Bradley Road, Charlton Kings, Cheltenham

Telephone: - Cheltenham 27207

American Company of the Company

Child Health Clinic

Meetings of the Charlton Kings Child Health Clinic are held in the School Road Youth Hall every Tuesday at 2.30 p.m.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND SURVEYOR

To: The Chairman and
Members of the Charlton Kings
Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am again grateful for the opportunity of being able to contribute to this Annual Report in giving details and commenting upon the Public Health aspects of the work of my Department during 1968.

In both the private and Council sector of new housing, there is again a reduction in the numbers of new houses built, in fact, insofar as Council housing is concerned, there was no programme whatsoever during 1968. The maintenance of financial restrictions and high interest rates was undoubtedly the prime factor bringing about this falling off of new housing and a continuation of these restrictions coupled with the diminution in land available for development, clearly indicates that the provision of new housing in Charlton Kings is past its zenith. This being so, it becomes more imperative that attention should be directed to the redevelopment and improvement of existing areas in particular the area in the centre around St. Mary's Church.

The need for further elderly person's accommodation referred to in the report for 1967, naturally became more acute during 1968. Some consolation may be gained, however, from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government's recognition of this need in the form of an approved programme for 1969.

The problem of a site for the disposal of refuse was met in the short term by the agreement in principle with the Railway Board for the acquisition of the disused line and cuttings on the Cheltenham to Kingham line. An assessment of the amount of yield of refuse from the Urban District and the adjoining Borough and Rural District who, as partners in the Consortium, will also be using the site, demonstrates that the site will be filled in a period of a year or thereabouts. For the longer term, it now appears likely that a site some five miles distance will provide the next permanent tipping area and will bring with it the problems of increased expenditure outlined in the report for 1967.

In other matters of Public Health there has, during the year under review, been an obvious increase in the awareness of the public to the problem of noise. Noise has been described as "sound which is undesired by the recipient". Simple though this description may be, it emphasises the subjective character of noise and it's involvement of people and their feelings. In the assessment of potential noise nuisances, physical measuring instruments can be of material assistance, but inevitably judgements must be made on the basis of human values and environments rather than in "decibels".

Efforts must continue to be made to ensure that when future commercial and industrial developments are planned, safeguards are made in siting and construction to take account of possible nuisance from noise.

I would take the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the members of the Council for their confidence and assistance throughout the year. I would also like to thank the Officers and Staff for their support and contribution towards the work summarised in this Report.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, Your obedient servant, D.G. Masling, M.A.P.H.I, M.R.S.H, A.F.S.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY

(i) The water supply to the Urban District is provided by the North West Gloucestershire Water Board.

During the year 115 new premises and one existing house were connected to the supply. Mains extensions as follows were laid:-

3" dia. - 90 yds. 4" dia. - 251 yds. 6" dia. - 138 yds.

(ii) Samples

19 samples of water from consumer's taps were taken for bacteriological examination and of these 18 were found to be entirely satisfactory. The remaining sample was cleared upon re-examination.

Six chemical samples were taken at random from consumer's taps and in all cases were found to be satisfactory. A typical analytical return of a sample taken on 12th June, 1968 is reproduced hereunder:-

Appearance	Clear a	nd bright
Colour	Nil	
Odour cold " hot	Nil	
Taste		
pH Value	7.33	(All Chemical results
Total Solid Residue (dried 180°C)	390	expressed in parts per
Hardness as CaCO Permanent Temporary Total	91 200 291	million)
Calcium as CaCO ₃	259	
Magnesium as CaCO _z	32	
Chlorine in Chlorides	24	
Oxygen absorbed, 3 hrs.37°C	0.08	
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.005	
Nitrate Nitrogen	8.40	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.05	
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03	
Opacity (Turbidity + Colour)	1.2	
Silica	8.2	
Phosphate as PO ₄	0.029	
Total Iron as Fe	0.04	
Soluble Iron as Fe	0.01	
Residual Chlorine	0.10	
Potassium as K.	1.75	
Sodium as Na	12.0	
Total Manganese as Mn	Nil	
Soluble Manganese as Mn		
Sulphate as SO,	48	

(iii) Fluoride Content

The Chemist to the Board reports that the natural fluoride content of the water from the various sources of supply does not exceed 0.2 parts per million.

(iv) Discolouration of Supply

Reference was made in the Report for 1967 to the problem of intermittent discolouration which took place due to the prescence of manganese in water drawn from the River Severn. In 1968 there were considerably less complaints regarding this which was undoubtedly due to the commissioning by the Board of new plant for the removal of manganese at the Tewkesbury Works. Incidence of the nuisance should now decline, although final elimination from the distribution system itself may involve a more extended process.

(v) Statistics

No. of dwelling houses supplied by mains direct to houses - 3308

" " " by stand pipes - 0

" " by private supplies - 46

Population supplied by mains 9,865

(vi) General

The water supply to the area generally has throughout the year been satisfactory both in respect of quantity and quality. The relatively small proportion of the population which does not take water from the mains supply (1.2%) live in isolated parts of the district beyond present limits of supply.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The sewerage system is connected to the treatment and disposal works owned and operated by the Cheltenham Borough Council. The system is predominantly "separate", surface water being discharged into the River Chelt or it's tributary streams. All drainage schemes for new housing projects are required to be separate.

Insofar as treatment is concerned, the Cheltenham Borough Council have a continued policy of improvements and have placed contracts for major extensions and improvements to the Water Pollution Control Works during the year.

The sewerage system within the Urban District received no major alterations or extensions in 1968. Improvements were, however, carried out in School Road where infiltration of tree roots had caused a major blockage. Cleaning and improvement works were also carried out to surface water culverts under Charlton Court Road and School Road. The prolonged and intense rainfall during July, 1968 provided a severe test to the sewerage system, particularly those parts of it which are "combined".

In general the system withstood the test well and the only major trouble occurred at Charlton Court Road due to the inadaquacy of a culvert on a watercourse. There is, nevertheless, need to keep under surveillance parts of the system at Bafford/Moorend and Battledown where tree root infiltration is again a menace.

The only pocket of development within the urbanised area remaining unsewered, is in the Sandy Iane area north of the Railway Line. The Council have, however, resolved to proceed with a scheme for this area as and when the road bridge over the disused railway line can be acquired and demolished.

The number of all types of premises not connected to main drainage and served by individual disposal plants, is approximately 2% of the total premises and apart from the Sandy Lane area, these premises are

in the main, in isolated rural situations beyond the limits of the sewerage system.

The arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal may be considered to be reasonably adequate.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A weekly door to door collection of household refuse was operated throughout the year. Two vehicles, a 25 cubic yard Shelvoke and Drewry Fore and Aft Tipper and a Karrier Ramillies continuous loader were utilised with an overall staff of eight men including drivers.

The service is now supplemented by a free service to householders for the collection of bulky and extraordinary items of refuse, an additional vehicle and crew being engaged part time on this task, together with collections from isolated dwellings.

The refuse collection system was examined in the light of the recommendations of the Working Party on Refuse Collection. Whilst the system complies in many respects with the recommendations particularly insofar as frequency of collection, vehicles, etc, are concerned, the obvious deficiency is that of the storage of refuse on domestic premises. Here, the familiar galvanised dust bin of up to 3½ cubic feet capacity has been the established form of storage for over half a century despite it's hygienic shortcomings and disadvantages from a collection point of view. The suggested introduction of paper or p.v.c. sacks would overcome these deficiencies but would involve a substantial increase in expenditure and serious consideration of a scheme for the provision of sacks can, unfortunately, only take place when the present financial restrictions on public expenditure are lifted.

The year was significant in that there were no major problems regarding labour, a situation which can only be achieved by continued loyalty from the Staff engaged on this work and to whom I am grateful.

Compared with other sections of commerce and industry the financial reward to refuse collectors is not high for work which is at times distasteful and involves exposure to all types of weather.

Refuse disposal continued throughout the year at the Haywards Road Tip which is within the Urban District but owned and administrated by the Cheltenham Borough Council. As has been previously mentioned, the Council have obtained Planning Consent and agreed to acquire the disused Railway Cuttings in the Ash Grove Farm area and tipping in this locality will commence on the completion of the Haywards Road Tip.

HOUSING AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Urban District is almost entirely residential in character, the working population being mainly employed in industry, commerce and offices in the adjoining Borough of Cheltenham.

The relatively small number of people employed within the district are engaged mainly in laundering, catering, the retail trade, light engineering and agriculture. In recent years there has been an increase in the numbers of persons employed in offices, since an Industrial concern has developed it's offices in the district and also in light engineering with the development of the Old Station Works site.

There is a high level of owner occupation with the result that housing standards are generally high, and despite the small numbers of improvement grants awarded, the tendency for the smaller houses to be sold rather than re-let on vacation continues. In the light of this the numbers of houses subject to formal action is small.

In the absence of a new building programme, it was only possible to close three unfit houses, the occupants being rehoused in existing

accommodation becoming available for re-letting. The majority of the remaining houses reaching obsolescence are within the area which is still under consideration for redevelopment. If, as seems possible, the scale of this redevelopment is to be reduced due to financial restrictions, it may be that some of these houses will be improved rather than demolished, although any such improvement must not merely be confined to individual houses but a general neighbourhood and amenity improvement.

The state of the housing waiting list confirms the view that the housing need in the district is for elderly persons' accommodation.

hous	ing n	eed in the district is for elderly perso	ns' accommo	dation.
	Ther	e were no "statutory" cases of overcrowd	ling during	the year.
(a)	Hous	ing Statistics Summary		
	(1)	The number of houses which on inspection to be in some respect unfit for human h		
	(2)	The number of houses the defects in whi consequence of informal action by the I		
	(3)	The number of representations made to twith a view to:-	he Local Au	thority
		(a) the serving of Notices requiring th(b) the making of demolition or closing(c) the making of clearance orders	orders	3
	(4)	The number of notices served requiring	the executi	on of works.Nil
	(5)	The number of houses which were rendere of Formal Notice. Public Health Act 19		
	(6)	The number of demolition or closing ord	ers made	3
	(7)	The number of houses in respect of whic accepted under Section 16, Housing Act		
	(8)	The number of houses demolished	••••••	3
(b)	Impr	ovement Grants		
	(i)	Standard Grants	Approved	Refused
		By Owner Occupiers By Landlords	7 -	-
	(ii)	Amount Paid in Grants (5)	£853 ·	
	(iii)Amenities provided.		
		Fixed Bath or Shower Wash Hand Basin Hot Water Supply Water Closet Food Store	4 5 4 3	
	(iv)	Discretionary Grants	Approved	Refused
		By Owner Occupiers By Landlords	600 600	-
	(v)	Amount Paid in Grants (1)	Nil	
(c)	Rent	Act 1957		
		er of applications for Certificate of Di	srepair	
	Numb	er of certificates issued	••••	···· Nil

Number of undertakings accepted

Nil

(d) Provision of new Housing Accommodation

vumber	OI	awettings	erected	ру	Council	••••	• • • • •	••••••	Nil
11	77	ii	11	11	Private	Enter	rprise	•••••	120
11	11	11	acquire	i by	the Co	uncil			Nil

(e) Applicants for Housing Accommodation at 31.12.68

Families with two or more children	••••••	18
Families with one child	• • • • • • • • •	23
Childless couples		7
Elderly couples and persons	• • • • • • • •	35

83

FOOD PREMISES AND FOOD HYGIENE

Classification

(a) Type of Business	Number	No.complying with Reg.16.		No. of premises
Catering Hotels Licensed Premises Works Canteens School Canteens & Kitchens Butchers Grocers & Greengrocers Fish Friers Off Licences (Grocery) Confectioners Sweets/Confectioners	1	2 9 1 4 3 13 1 4 1 6	2 9 1 4 3 13 1 4 1 6	2 9 1 4 3 13 1 4 1 6

(b) Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act 1955

(1)	for storage	and sale	of ice	cream	20

(2) for manufacture of sausages

2

(c) Poultry Processing Premises

There are no poultry processing premises within the District.

(d) Food Hygiene

There were no legal proceedings instituted in respect of contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) R gulations 1960 or the Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966. During the course of inspections minor infringements are noted and the proprietors informed and in all cases co-operation is obtained without recourse to legal proceedings.

One complaint was received in respect of a tin of sliced peaches in which there had been some discolouration of the internal lacquered surface. This discolouration was due to ingress of air due to damage to the seam of the lid. The remaining types of can were examined at the shop concerned and after removal of two other damaged cans, a warning letter was sent to the proprietor.

. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses within the Urban District.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

One licence for a site for one caravan for a period of one year was issued during the year. Two of the sites previously licensed, ceased to have caravans thereon. The remaining sites and the new site are provided with piped water supplies and connected to adequate sewage disposal systems.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

One licence was issued during the year. Satisfactory conditions were maintained at the premises in accordance with licensing requirements.

PEST CONTROL

The following is an extract from the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. These figures indicate a slight decrease on the infestations treated during the year. The Rodent Operator is a full time Council employee and is allocated other duties when not engaged on rodent control work. The service is free to occupiers of all dwelling houses and includes treatment for other pests, e.g. wasps, moles, flies etc.

	Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected following notification.	72	1
Number infested by (a) Rats (b) Mice	56 7	1 1
Number of properties inspected for rats or mice for reasons other than complaint or notification.	140	12
Number of above infested by (a) Rats (b) Mice	4 -	-

The sewerage system was baited and treated, where infested with rats, twice during the year.

65 treatments were carried out during the year for the removal of wasps nests.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 - 1959

PREMISES		No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Secs.1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Sec.7. is enforced by the Local Authority.	16	10	Nil ·	· Nil
(3) Other premises in which Sec.7. is enforced by the L.A. (excluding	4	8	1	Nil
outworkers). TOTALS	20	18	1	Nil

FACTORIES ACT (Contd)

	Number	of cases were	in which	defects	Number of cases in
Particulars	Found	Remedied	To H.M	Serred By H.M.	which prosecution were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-		-	-	
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7) (a) Insufficient	1	1	-		-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	The state of the s	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	The same of the sa	-		•	-
TOTALS	1	1	-	***	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY

PREMISES ACT 1963

TABLE A
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year.	No.of premises registered at the end of the year.	No.of premises receiving general Inspection.
Offices	-	15	.5
- Retail Shops	3	32	22
Wholesale shops	1	2	1
Catering establish- ments & Canteens	-	9	5
Fuel storage depots	-	-	<u>-</u>
TOTALS	4	58	33

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds to registered premises - 68

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES

ACT (Contd)

TABLE C

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED BY WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace		Number of persons employed
Offices Retail shops Wholesale departments Catering establishments Canteens Fuel storage depots		245 72 11 42 10
	Total	380
	Total males	139
	Total females	241

TABLE D - Exemptions - Nil

TABLE E - Prosecutions - Nil

TABLE F - Inspectors - 1
Other Staff - 1

en de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya de la companya de la companya de la companya del companya de la companya del companya de l

en de la composition La composition de la



